LOOK AT THE FIGURES!

White Dinner Sets, 151 places, \$15; white Tes Sets, 44 pieces, \$3 25; white Tolled Sets, \$1; Cut glass Gobleta, the dozen, \$1.75; Cut glass Wines, the dozen, 75e; three-light Chancellera, \$7; Hall-lights \$3; Bodroom Folding Bruckets, 75e; Silver-plated Cake-Baskets, \$5.50; Silver-plated Tes Spoons, the dozen, \$1.50.

W. J. F. Dattay & Co., Nos. 63) and 633 Sroadway.

W. J. F. DALLEY & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON.

As the Summer Season will be short, we have concluded to make our USUAL REDUCTION OF PRICES AT ONCE, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season; and in view of this fact.

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Corner of Broadway and Warren

Corner of Broadway and Warren sta.

WOMAN'S MILLENIUM. — The SEWING Machine is one of the facts of this see, destined soon to become one of our bousehold gods, and the commencement of Woman's Millenium cannot be far distant. Long ages of bull and suffering seem to have nearly satisfied the "curse," and the fairer portler nof creation will soon enter upon their reward. Whatever opinion may exist respecting other Manhines, with regard to the GROVER & BARER MACHINES there is no room for conjecture. The best evidence of superiority is the unequaled paironsign enjoyed by these Machines. Thousands of them daily write the record of their own success, in seams of unequaled paironsign enjoyed strength, in workshops and sitting rooms, throughout almost every of ellized country on the clobe. The GROVER & BARER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY manufacture about twenty different styles of Machines, making both the Grover & Baker and the Shutte Sitteb, and adapted to all varieties of work in cluth and leather, the prices of which vary from \$75 to \$125. Their rew Family Sewing Machines is bedeved to be unityaled for this purpose. The GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, where all are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Offices, No. 495 Broadway New York; No. 18 Summerst.

Offices, No. 405 Broadway New York; No. 18 Summerst.

REMOVAL.

1. M SINGER & Co. have removed their SEWING MACSINE business to their new writes anothe front building. No. 438 Broadway, c mer Grandest. In buying seek an article as a Sewing Machine, the trust economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S Machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfation and profit, while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior mechanics in the market are agre to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

1. M. SINGER & Co. No. 433 Br adway, cor. Grand st.

THE PATENT ICE PITCH*R.

Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep ice all day. Silver-plated Casters. 6 cut bottles, 84 75; Silver-plated Tes Sets, 6 pieces, \$20; Silver-pla ed T-ble Spoons, the dozen, \$3 75; Silver-plated Tes-Spoons, the dozen, \$4 50; Silver-plated Tes-Spoons, the dozen, \$4 50.

W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WIGS!—HAIR-DVE!!—WIGS!!—BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPERS have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrased all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DVE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GEEN PEAS, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserved is a fresh state by Sprart's Patrar Cass. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no pagilag, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the Cans. Well's Provost, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st (uest Beckman-st.), New York.

HALL THEVES FRUSTRATED.

L. Yale's Bugglar-Proof Morrise Night-Latch,
For dwelling-house, &c. is the great desideratum of the day.
The key is small, and easily carried in the vest pocket.
For sale at

No. 157 Fulton st.,
Near Broadway.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER IN-

JUNCTION.—The undersizined having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George G. Ray, one of the venders of the above mentioned mechines at No. 7 Chrysties t. give notice that they intend to prosecute in like menner all other persons violating or infinging their patent rights by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.—It you want to buy China Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silverplated Ware, 20 to Dailley a Co's, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. These government have the largest assortional in the city, and their prices are much below the ordinary rates.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss
Office of No. 2 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Ves.yx
at. Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Supulder draces, Suk
Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bendages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Laists. A competent female in attendance.

for Lastics A compensation of the proof of t

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magneric Salve to any respects ble patient who will call for it. For Salt Rhoun, old Unors Serofula and Burns unsurpassed.

No. 77 Canal, near Church-st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner of Houston et consucted on the European plan. Single rooms 30 cents, 75 cents and #1 per day. Do able rooms and parlors #1 50 to #3. The restaurant department is open to the public as well as the guests, baving the same entrances for laties and gentlement as the hotel, and will be found well worthy of public pationsec.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT have been counterfeited. There is a test, however, whereby to tell the senuine, viz. the water mark. "Hortcoway, New York and London." that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are seni-frenegared in the paper, and visible by looking it rough the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Modein lane. New York, and by all druggists, at 23c., 65c. and 41 per box or pot.

RIMOVAL.—BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co. have this day removed to their New Wareshouse, corner of Broad way and Fearl-st. New-York, July 1, 1857.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY JULY 8 1857.

The Weekly Transpar for this week will go to press to-morrow morning. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. 176,000 copies will be printed. Price \$1 a line for advertising.

Summer at last! We have had thirty-six hours of bright, warm, drying, growing weather—not fiercely hot, nor depressingly sultry, but clear and pleasant, with a refreshing breeze from the West. We breathe more freely, in the fervent hope that our long spell of British fog and mist and drizzle is at an end.

Of course, the farmers are all behind with their work, and find tillage haying and so wing turnips all upon them at once; but we do not hear much complaint respecting the growing crops. Grass is everywhere reported heavy, though much of it is down, and will suffer essentially before it can be cut. Summer Grain, especially Rye, is likely to suffer from the same cause. Carrots have come up badly—in some cases, not at all—and Indian Corn is very backward, but there is time yet to make a crop. Much seed, however, has rotted in the ground, and we do not anticipate a full yield; but otherwise the prospect is auspicious. We look now for weeks of hot, dry weather.

Our city was quiet yesterday; from the great "Dead Rabbit" in the Mayer's chair, to his most insignificent adherent on the Five Points, the entire "Dead Rabbit party" was docile, and for once obedient to the law. With proper vigilance on the part of the police, it is improbable that any further rioting will occur.

The sad consequences of the late riots are amply set forth in this paper, in our reports of inquests held by the Coroners.

The celebration of Independence Day was concluded last night, by the finest display of fireworks ever given in the city. There were exhibitions in ten different places.

The bark Panchita, which was seized last October in New-York harbor, on suspicion of being intended for the Slave-trade, and was discharged from custody two months afterward by Judge Bette, the proof against her being regarded as insufficient, has been seized off the Coast of Africa by an English brig-of-war, in charge of a portion of the crew whereof she came into this port yesterday.

The Parish Will case, which has been before the Sarrogate for a year, has been at length definitively closed, so far as the testimony is conserned, the

last witness having been examined yesterday. The millions of property involved, the ability of counsel employed, and the volumineusness of the evidence, will make this one of the most important and interesting cases in the history of the law of wills. The arguments, which will not take place until September, are likely to be among the ablest ever listened to in New-York.

A most bitter feeling against Mayor Wood is rife among the men just turned adrift by him without pay and without claim upon the Police Commissioners. Some of those who fought for him on the 16th of June, with a desperation worthy of a good cause, would now scarcely hesitate to serve him as they did the Coroner's mes, should he fall into their hands. Indeed, it was currently rumored yesterday that he would hasten his proposed departure for a Virginia watering-place through real fears for his personal safety. He may yet be rescued from the vengeance of his deceived body-guard by the Metropelitan Police, which he now holds in such supercilious contempt.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon on Sunday evening, on the prevailing corruptions in our City Government, not only as seen in the recent disgraceful development in which the Mayor has figured, but as equally apparent in the studious and organized effort on the part of officers of the law to defeat and paralyze all the beneficial legislation that has been had for years past, against Intemperance, Gambling, and Emigrant Swindling.

We print elsewhere an article from the President's organ on "Gov. Walker and the South." It is said to be "by authority," and may therefore be looked upon as the views of Mr. Buchanan him-

From St. Louis we have a report of the extermination of 100 soldiers and 50 teamsters of Col. Sumner's command by the Indians. It looks improbable, but is said to be well confirmed.

The Arabia arrived last night, bringing three days' later news from Europe. The French elections have terminated in the choice of some half dozen Opposition members, the Government having the rest. In England, the Queen has distributed a lot of Crimean medals, and Prince Albert has been officially recognized as Prince Consort—a ceremony not before performed. From India, it is reported that the revolt among the native troops has assumed very serious proportions. Nothing new from China.

The Sepoy revolt in India looms up formidably in our advices by the Arabia. We do not doubt its suppression; but British prestige will not thereby be restored. The facts that, on some impulse of religious jealousy or fanaticism, so frivolous and improbable as to seem rather a pretext than a cause, regiment after regiment of the Indian army had broken out into open revolt, had killed their European officers, and captured the great city of Delbi, the capital of the Mogul Empire, which they still held at the date of the last advices, will not be effaced from the general mind by the subjugation of the rebels. The natives will not fail to ask themselves. If a few hundreds could achieve se much, in defiance of British power, what might not One Hundred Millions do ? And this question, in some of its many forms, will be seething in Hindu brains for years. On the eve of a British onslaught on China, of which India must form the base, this outbreak must appear exceedingly inopportune to the Ministers of Her Majesty. Lord Carning, the present Governor-General of India, is a clever but not a great man, and, in case of a general uprising, is not likely to prove a Clive or a Wellington. But the expedition just launched against China will stand him in good stead in case the toundations of his power should be seriously

The general refusal of the Free-State men of Kanzas to vote at the late (bogus) Constitutional Election-we say general; for the voting of the "Free-State Democrats," and of such others as took their cue from The N. Y. Times, does not seem to have constituted a serious exception-has placed in a clear light the atrocity of the usurpation to which Kansas, by virtue of Federal cannon. s now subjugated. There are at this hour more than Twenty Thousand adult male citizens in Kansas, and Nine Thousand names were inscribed on the bogus Registry of Legal Voters, yet scarcely more than Two Thousand, if so many, have voted at this Election. The Pre-Slavery "National Democracy" had everything in their hands-they registered and omitted as they saw fit; they opened polls wherever they chose; they advertised their election everywhere; the Government, through its organs, exhorted every one to vote; the traveling menagerie of Walker, Stanton and Perrin lifted up their voices on every available stump, and the burden of their song was "Vote!" "Vote!" And, though some three hundred Missourians came over and responded to this appeal-from the force of habit merely-the total net result of all these exertions is a poll of some Two Thousand or less, as

Before this election was held, the Free-State men were accused of risking everything, sacrificing everything, at the call of Fastion, in declining to recognize the authority of the bogus Legislature by voting under its direction. Was this charge true? What say those who thus accused them? Is Kansas doomed to Stavery by this abstention from yoting last month? The Convention is undoubfedly Pro-Slavery—the "Free-State Democrate" making a poor show against even the meager forces of the regular Slave Democracy—but what of it? Does any man fear, or longer affect to fear, that the elect of the Two Thousand will be able to force a detested system of servile labor on the Eighteen Thousand American citizens who 'defy them to do their worst?'

What the Convention will do, is a matter of secondary interest to Free-State men, who are content with knowing that it cannot impose Slavery practically upon Kansas. We presume they will proceed to frame as vague a Constitution as possible, saying nothing directly of Slavery, but virtually recognizing it as already established by law and offirming no right in the People through their Legislature to abolish it. We infer that this is their game, from the obvious facts that they cannot hope to establish it by any positive action, and that they will not be likely to repudiate it. The bold same of recognizing it in substance if not in form in a Constitution not to be submitted to the People, but to be immediately put in force by an election of State Officers and Legislature at which none but the registered shall vote, and to which the previous assent of Congress shall be deemed superfluous is the only one that threatens an immediate and serious struggle.

us struggle.

Should that bold move be attempted, the vivifica

tion of the Free-State Government will be its natural and only effective counterpoise. Hitherto, this organization has been practically but a protest against the dominant usurpation—a channel through which the wrongs of Kansas could be impressively made known. This government has imposed no taxes, organized no judiciary, enforced no obedience to its authority. It has been in effect a standing petition for redress to Congress and the American People. But let a Pro-Slavery State Government be launched without the assent of the Freemen of Kansas, and the Free-State Government, born of their necessities and their wrongs, will necessarily be rendered potential and obligatory with their assent and by virtue of their sanction. We hope such a clashing of pretensions will be avoided, as it easily can be by the Pro-Slavery faction uniting with the Free-State men in waiving all antecedents and submitting all questions at issue to a direct vote of the whole People, a member of each party being designated in each precinct or election district to agree upon some third person to act as judge or umpire, and, in connection with him, to correct and complete the registry of voters, to hold the poll and canvass the votes.

It seems to us that the simplest and 'fairest way to bring the whole matter to an early and peaceful issue, will be to let the Convention just chosen make as good (or bad) a Constitution as it shall be able to devise, and then submit both this and that of the Free-State men to the whole People, under regulations which will insure a fair vote. Let the question be fairly put-" Topeka Constitution," or "Lecompton Constitution"-each voter indicating his choice by his ballot, and the choice of the majority being recognized on all hands as the Constitution of Kansas. Thus neither party will be required to sacrifice its convictions nor its consistency, and the will of the People will assuredly prevail. Why should any advocate of "Popular Sovereignty" demur?

Among our local intelligence this morning, the reader will find an abstract of the charge of Judge Russell to the Grand Jury for the July Term of the Court of General Sessions. The Judge evidently feels uneasy under the burden of his misrepresentations in the charge to the Jury at the May Term, and labors hard to clear his Court of blame in the matter of the increase of crime. His proposition is that the city was never so orderly and crime never so much repressed or so speedily punished as now; and he kindly adds that if this be not the truth, then his Court knows of the villainy, winks at it, and does not perform its duty to the community. Let the riots, robberies, murders, and countless assaults, with the reports of which the smple columns of the city press have fairly teemed for two months, be the fitting answer to this boasting. Of course the Judge must dip largely into the

Police question, over which he has no possible control, and in which he has been the obsequious tool of Fernando Wood. After going over the history of the Police Laws since 1844, the learned Russell boldly excuses his master from the imputation of wrong by saying that the New Commissioners should have been subservient to the Mayor and kept quiet until his Honor had gone through with all the legal and illegal dedges that he might be pleased to indulge in. If everything had been subjected to the Mayor, argues the astute Russell, there would have been no trouble. Of the decision of the Court of Appeals the accomplished jurist of the Sessions evidently thinks very small beer, but graciously condescer de to obey it, leaving us in blissful doubt of the cons-quence should he take the opposite course; for all which let the people be duly thankful. One little axiom in this dissertation of the learned Judge, upon Constitutional law, is worth quoting for the benefit of the Blackstones and Kents of a future age. He says: "No public officer ought to be expected to execute a law which he believes to be unconstitutional." To be sure, the old fogies whose Commentaries have been text-books for half a century, taught exactly the reverse of this; but they never had the advantage of the opinions of his Honor the Mayor; and the statutes which declare their obsolete doctrines to be the law of the State were positively adopted without asking the consent of Mr. Wood. This ressening of the profound Russell is concluded by the triumphant inquiry, "Why should the old · Commissioners yield to the new Commissioners 'any more than the new to them ?" The Court of Appeals has answered, "Because it is the law." After this effort at self exculpation and apology for his master, the experienced Judge turns to shysters and Tombs sharks, whose practices, he says, are atrocious, and ought to be broken up by the Grand Jury. Of this business we cheerfully admit the Judge's perfect knowledge; and whatever may be thought of kicking down the ladder by which one rises, we hope his recommendations will be fully carried out. Without fully sharing his estimate of the immense power and importance of the Court over which he presides, we hasten to agree with him in his closng desire that the Grand Jury and the Court may unite in the maintenance of the laws and the preservation of public order.

The French Legislative Election is over, and the result is substantially ascertained. Nobody doubted that Louis Napoleon would cause a large majority of his creatures to be returned, and so everybody's expectations are fulfilled. When of the Nine Millions of registered electors, at least One Sixth hold their daily bread at the good pleasure of the "master of the situation," and when nobody has any hope of unseating him by the votes which his instruments are to receive and count, free from all check or supervision, the election of even one Opposition candidate rises to the dignity of an event. In nine-tenths of the Departments, the election was s naked farce. The Government amounced its candidates, and the Prefects, Mayors, priests, heavy employers and all manner of great and little taxeaters set to work to elect them. The Government Press was free to say anything and everything likely to aid in this work, while the few Republican journals which survive the gigantic perfidy of the coup d'état were muzzled and liable to be garroted at the beck of power. Thus the Siecle, the leading Republican journal of Paris, received its third warning for an article which appeared during the contest, and is henceforth liable to be suppressed at any moment and without further pretext. No public meetings could be held, no popular canvassing of any kind was permitted; candidates might athounce themselves in any terms which the departmental Prefect of Police deemed admissible; and there must be the end of all efforts in their behalf, save through cautious articles in the Opposition journals. But suppose a Republican House could have

But suppose a Republican House could have been elected, could it have effected anything practically? Not at all! Every member must take an oath of fidelity to the Emperor and his Asiatic Constitution; and the leading Republicans are not so ready to commit perjury for the sake of power as he was. All that a Republican triumph could amount to, therefore, was a simple and sterile protest against the tyranny which enthralls and stupefies France, and this result has been attained. The election of Republican candidates in Paris, Lyons, Lille, and Bordeaux, proves that the fire of Liberty, though smothered, is not extinguished. In the rural districts, Power and the Priesthood are temporarily omnipotent; but in the great cities, where is still some remnant of a Public Opinion, it continues to make itself felt.

The following is the vote of Paris, as originally reported. Some slight corrections were afterward made, but they do not affect the general aspect of the poll-

the poll:		and the second second
Baste'd	CANDIDATES.	
Dist. Voters.	Government.	Opposition.
I33,392	*Delalain10,070	Laboulaye 4,676 Reynaud 1,682
11 \$5,096	Devinek10,472	Bethmont 9,070
11134.863	Thibaut 10,168	Cavaignae 10,345
IV35,385	Variu 9,633	Olivier 6,741 Garnier-Pages 2,479
V 35.876	Japy 8.426	*Carnot12 034
VI 36 9nd	Perret10,464	Gondchaux 13,042
VII36,219	Lanquetin 10,609	Darimon 6,286 Bastide 3,647
VIII 59,899	*Lepelletier13,820	Vavin 9,033 Simon 2,263
17 91 050	*Königswarter11,507	Lastevrie C,986
X	*Veron15,416	Pelletan 7,240
Total356,150	110,525 * Elected.	96,049
	** * * ** **	C

Total.....336,159
Elected.

The total vote polled (allowing for some scattering not given above) is about 210,000, leaving 140,000 unpolled. Of these, 100,000 might obviously have voted had they chosen to do so; and, as the Government officially proclaimed that it would regard abstention as unfriendly, and as the power of influence, patronage and police surveillance is immense in the capital—the functionaries and soldiers being there innumerable—it cannot be seriously doubted that this vote shows Paris to be radically hostile to the Imperial regime.

It was announced when the decision of the Court of Appeals on the new Police Law was first promulgated that Mayor Wood "bowed to the law." This was a decided misrepresentation of the case, or else a decided misuse of the English language. Bowing implies yielding gracefully, whereas Mayor Wood does no such thing. He submits as an unruly child does to be washed and dressed, but only because he cannot help it. In submitting, he kicks and squalls with all his might, calls the Legislature that enacted the new law all sorts of hard names, and is by no means sparing of insinuations against the Court that sustains it. In the very act of having the new frock forced on him, like the unruly child of our comparison, he does his best to tear it to tatters, squalling all the time as savagely-which he evidently takes for something quite charming and attractive-as a tom-cst at midnight. It is in this style that in his Message on the New Police and the decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of its constitutionality addressed to the City Council, Mayor Wood screams out to the people of the several counties, cities, towns and villages of the State, to come to his aid and that of the rowdies who find the Government of the City of New-York slippling through their fingers.

It is to be expected, however, that the people of the several counties, cities, towns and villages of New-York, will recollect that, while they are citizens of those several counties, cities, towns and villages, they are also at the same time citizens of the State of New-York, and as such interested in maintaining the powers of the State and the authority of the Legislature in a condition to act as a great balance-wheel with weight and force enough to prevent any locality from running riot, and to compel our municipal sub-governments, instead of each being left to run its own rig according to its own impulses, all to work together harmoniously for the good of the whole. The doctrine of which Mayor Wood sets himself up as the champion, that the Legislature is to be stripped of all authority, and that each city, county, town and village is to be left to govern itself without interference, is a doctrine of pure anarchy. Upon the same principle, we might declaim just as vehemently against the interference of the Mayor and Common Council, and insist that the bloody its own affairs in its own way. What do the residents in the upper part of the city know about the feelings, wishes and ideas of the inhabitants of the Sixth Ward! Is it not an outrage much more in tolerable than that of the interference of the State Legislature with the City Police, that the people of the Fifth Avenue should presume to dictate to the inhabitants of the Five Points? Nor would this anarchical course of reasoning stop bere. Mayor Wood's theory of government goes the length of no government at all, and of throwing-which no doubt is his favorite scheme—the whole control of affairs into the hands of the most audacious and the

strongest.

Alderman Wilson, who is a true echo and a faithful disciple of Mayor Wood, thinks it very hard to be obliged to yield up, as he expresses it, the Police Station-Houses to "strangers," to "foreigners" from Albany. The scheme of Mayor Wood and Alderman Wilson is, on the other hand, to yield up those Station-Houses, the control of the Police, and the management of the City Government to "strangers," "foreigners," the sweepings of the purlieus of the civilized world, collected bere in New-York to live by their wits and organized into a party to control the City Government under the guidance of such men as Wood and Wilson.

Wilson.

Between "the strangers," "the foreigners" who make up the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the "dead rabbits," the "strangers," the "foreigners," men collected in this City for the purpose of living by fraud and plunder, and at the head of whom Mayor Wood and Alderman Wilson aspire to place themselves, we do not think that the quiet, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens of New-York will have much difficulty or hesitation in choosing. Even if it were to come to the point of having all our Municipal Authorities appointed for us by an Albany Regency, or having them selected for us by a Wood and Five Points-regency, we do not think it would take the respectable citizens very long to choose.

One feature worthy of notice in the riot of Saturday is the fact—on which all reports agree—of the number of boys engaged in the disturbance. A large proportion of the killed and wounded were lads under sixteen. It is notorious that the crimes against property in the city—the burglaries, and thefts, and robberies—are mostly committed by boys and quite young men. We observed yesterday in the processions of the rowdy societies following some of the killed to the grave, that a great propertion of the mourners were mere lads, though with most villainous and old countenances.

It is certainly one of the worst signs for a community when its crime is chiefly among the young If the lads of the city are its secondrels and

criminals—if they can disturb public security and endanger property and rouse the wild passions of the animal among our lowest classes—it is time for the great indifferent mass of the richer classes to look well to their own safety. This is the fruit of the sapling; what shall be that of the old, hardened tree? If boyhood scatters such evil seed, what shall be the barvest of manhood?

By and by these young "Rabbits" and "Corko nians" and "Roachers," having tried the sweet excitement of firing revolvers and muskets through a narrow street, and of smashing a few unfortunate policemen, will perhaps seek higher game. Possibly, bread may become scarce, or the comfortable and conservative may find it necessary to array themselves against these, the dangerous classesthen through those pent-up thousands of swearing. drinking, lustful, gambling youths who crowd the hells of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, the word may pass of "Plunder from the rich!" and Stewart's or Tiffany's, or any great warehouse may be laid open for the mob. Any one who has seen the mass of villainous-looking men and boys that any disturbance can gather in the neighborhood of the Bowery, might well dread such a possibility in the future. And why should we be surprised at this crop of

thieves, rowdies, short-boys and burglars, just be-

ginning to ripen? The seed has been sown long.

Our columns, as our readers will testify, have always been open to the warnings of those benevolent and religious persons who made it their especial province to investigate the condition of this class. We have had rung in our ears now for a long time, the wants and the dangers from the large multitude of youth, neglected, and under constant temptation in our city. We have heard it over and over again that if Society will not take the trouble to educate and reform the children of the vagrant and drunkes poor, they must eventually pay the forfeit. Whatever the rich may say, or however the comfortable and well-to-do may neglect the ignorant and needy, they are still bound to them. They must under the laws of the universe be their "brothers' keepers." The poorest vagabond who grows up houseless and friendless, the filthiest street-girl whom no kind hand ever assisted, the meanest child whom circumstances is training to be a thief and scoundrel, has his full revenge. They each and all give back in curses to Society what Society was too selfish to bestow. As the benevolent have so often warned, they are returning in this city, in bitter measure, the neglect of the Christian and educated classes. They already govern elections ; their corrupt leaders plunder the city; they pour the curses of prostitution and drunkenness into a thousand channels ; they endanger property and defy law. This is their answer to the selfishness of churches and the avarice of the rich.

It is encouraging to think what has been done for this class, and especially for the young, during the past few years. How many more drunkards, how many more murderers, how many rowdies, how many thieves and prostitutes and villains, in addition, of every shape and hue, would there have been in this single riot, if the thousands of children, instructed and reformed and sent far away, by such agencies as the Children's Aid Society and Mr. Pease's Mission, had been left among us. Who can estimate the wide-spread, subtle and manifold influences of these philanthropic enterprises among this very class, whose crimes are now disturbing the city! Still, these societies and kindred ones receive but a meager support, and reach only a few districts of the city. Instead of acting upon and instructing their three or four thousand boys and girls, there is no reason, in the face of the philanthropy and Christianity of this age, why they should not equally influence thier twenty thousand.

We have understood that the wealthiest merchants and property owners of the city are those who give least to these organizations. This we are prepared to expect. Extreme wealth, like extreme poverty, is an evil to a man—the hope of our society in New-York comes not form the benevolence or the public spirit or the religion of the wealthy; but from the humane, conscientious, and enlightened action of the great middle class. Why should not this disgraceful and dangerous riot at length force this class to the most thorough measures for the education of our young criminal and vagabond population.

The Journal of Commerce does not think that the

result of the late French election in the choice of

the Government candid tes affords decisive evidence that France is in favor of sustaining the Empire. It finds in the maneuvers for managing the election and for securing the popular vote abundant evidence of the " equivocal position of Louis Napoleon as the nominal representative of Demo cratic principles,, and the real embodiment of unmitigated Absolutism." But why should The Journal of Commerce make this a ground of objection to Louis Napoleon, when it is doing its best to throw the Government of this City of New-York into the hands of just such another person? The political opinions and ideas of Mayor Wood and of the Emperor Napoleon are as nearly identical as they possibly can be. Both are open, positive and no doubt sincere champions of the one-man power. Absolute authority in an Emperor, and that Emperor Louis Napoleon, with a Council of State and Legislative Body chosen at his dictation and to be used as the more echo and instrument of his will-such is the recipe of Louis Napoleon for the good government of France. A Mayor with unlimited powers and discretion, with a few Heads of Departments removable at his pleasure, and a Board of Aldermen and Common Council the faithful echo of his sentiments, and to be used merely to give to them a sort of popular varnish-such is Mayor Wood's recipe for the government of New-York. How happens it, then, that The Journal of Commerce, being such an admirer and champion of Mayor Wood, does not also indorse Louis Napoleon ! Does it regard this City as less capable than France of exercising, through its inhabitants, a certain degree of self-government? If The Journal of Commerce is indignant at the exertion of "all the power of a central government, "represented by half a million of paid employees, to prevent and render impossible a really free ex-"pression of the popular will;" if it regards Louis Napoleen, while "pretending to be the representa-"tive of democratical principles," as the "real em-bediment of unmitigated absolutism," how happens it that such a ferocious opposition should be made by that journal to every change in our Municipal Government that operates or is thought to operate to diminish the power of a central City Government, sustained by an army of paid employees, to drive

There is no rhyme nor reason in sustaining such an embodiment, not merely of unmitigated absolutism, but of unmitigated rascality, private as well

the citizens from the polls and to convert our mu-

nicipal elections, while the forms are kept up of

democratical principles, into a real embodiment of

unmitigated absolutism?

as public, and at the same time taking Louis Repoleon to task for setting himself up as the representative of democratical principles.

war divine Beatle of the Franch

Writing for the Press—that is, for the Public has become so common, that some general rules of obvious propriety with regard to it should be gone rally understood.

There are circumstances under which any one may write, irrespective of all considerations of the ity. Whoever witnesses a tornado, an earthquake, a powder-mill explosion, a railroad accident, steam. boat conflagration, or any kindred incident, does no a signal favor by writing us an account of it on the instant, and forwarding it by the readiest coars, ance. If he has no paper but an old letter, and my a dull pencil to write with, so be it; and if he can not make his verbs agree with their nominatives in number and person, we are very glad to take them in a state of disagreement. Let ue have the cesential facts at the earliest moment, even though it should require hours to decipher and civilize the manuscript, even outnumbering the moments devoted to its composition. It may be written on both sides and then crossed, though we greatly pre-fer that it should not be; but, if it be as all legible, we shall gladly undertake to decipher it.

But when one sits down deliberately to set the

Press or the Public right on some question of pal. lic or private interest, the case is bravely sitered. In such case, we feel insulted by an intimation that the author wrote in great haste, and will thank or graciously permit us to revise his grammar and spelling. What right has he to impose upon ne this labor? Does he suppose his own time of to much greater consequence, or his leisure so much more limited, than ours ! Does he imagine commenications such a rarity with us that we are glad to welcome any crude production, and it lick patiently into shape? Does he fancy that he confers a favor on us by sending something that will serve to fill up a column? In either case, he is grieviously is error. We beg all writers for our columns but those who send us news to take the following plain rules to heart :

I. Write legibly, with little interlineation, and on one side of the paper only.

II. If you do not understand the rules of Eaglish Grammar, or know how to spell according to some dictionary, you should postpone writing for the Press until you shall have learned. Our general standard of orthography is Webster's dictionary, which seems to conform more nearly to the genius of the English language than any other. Johnson and Walker were never able to constrain scholars to write criticl. politicks, &c., and the u in honour, labour, selendour, &c., was always superfluous and unjustified by the derivation of this class of words. As to such blunders as cancelled levelling, traceller, &c., we hold them the result of sheer thoughtlessness, which an hour's impartial consideration would have corrected at any time. Dr. Webster did not entirely avoid mistakes, but no rival lexicographer approaches him in logical perception and general accuracy. We wish you would spell as he does when you write for THE TRIBUNE; but we only insist on conformity to

some recognized authority.

III. Try to be direct and concise, remembering that we are every day compelled by sheer lack of room to postpone or reject much that we would gladly publish, and that a communication covering less than two foolscap pages stands four chances of appearing where one of thrice that length stands hardly any chance at all. Sinks prefaces and go at the heart of the matter forthwith. Above all, if your impulse to write is some personal grief of fancied misrepresentation, make it brief as pessible. If you copy a paragraph or so from our columns with the hope of inducing us to print it over again, be very sure that we shall cut this out to save room. In short, be short.

IV. Understand that we are more than willing to be instructed, counseled, admonished, rebuked by our readers or others, provided this be done with due respect to chirography, brevity, directnes, orthography and grammar. Otherwise, the chances are that very much good advice is wasted on us for want of being read.

As other journals have already mentioned the fact, it is, perhaps, not improper for us to state that Mr. Bayard Taylor is about to be married to Miss Maris Hausen, a daughter of the eminent German astronomer of that name. The wedding will take place at Gotha, the residence of the bride's family, in the Autumn, after Mr. Taylor's return from the North Cape. The happy couple will spend the next Winter at Moscow. This event will not prevent the execution of Mr. Taylor's plan of an exploration of Central Asis previous to his return to this country.

Counterfeit Gin.—In Philadelphia, Mesers. John W. Hanford and John W. Kyle have been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each by Ald. Ogle as charge of counterfeiting, on a large scale, the "Schledam Schnappe" of Mr. Udolpho Wolfe of this city. The evidence in support of the charge was direct and conclusive. If all who are fabricating or vending Alcoholic Liquors which are not what they profess to be were hauled up for the offense—for offense it undoubtedly is, no matter what may be the intrinse worth of the article counterfeited—our prisons would need to be nearly as capacious as our churches.

THE SHIP-OWNER AND THE SAILOR

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Probably there is no subject of greater importance, or at least none that has a more just claim to the serious attention of all interested in our mercantile affairs, than the system of shipping men for our merchantanie. The merchants have resolved to refuse paying any more advance wages to seamen, as a reformatory measure to elevate the condition and characters the sailer, and a prevention of the abuses practiced by a few unprincipled boarding-house keepers who have robbed the sailor of his money. No philanthropist who at all familiar with this subject would besitate a mement in approving the apparent design of our merchantanies.

chants. A reform is needed—nay, more—a thorough reform is demanded by the spirit of the age, by the is telligence, the honor and the best interests of our mechants. But there are some among those who are is avor of this reform who have some doubts, as is whether the best measures have been adopted to make the effort successful. No one need for a moment doubt that this attempt will be strenuously opposed. If will be opposed by the great body of sailor boardiar house keepers whose profits come from "advances." It will be opposed by the shipping-masters, who have asked of the landlord five dollars or less for shipping a man. It will have the opposition of the sailor, because, trobbed and shangheed as he has been by the shipping agent and boarding master—they try to persuade him that this abolishing advance wages is an oppressive measure on the part of the merchant. And can it be matter of wonder if the sailor, who has suffered asome of our packet-ships what some have compared to the cruelties of the "middle passage," is disposed to believe it? Sailors sometimes think for themselves, and they will think that there is a great deal more than abolishing advances to be done both on ship and shore before they can really be raised much shove their present degraded condition. It is adantited that there are a few respectable boarding-houses for sailors, if not more. Now, among those few which are conducted on the most approved plan for beselting the sailor, there is not a cordial cooperation with the merchant in wholly doing away with the advances. There is not a cordial cooperation with the merchant in wholly doing away with the advances. There is not a cordial cooperation with the merchant in wholly doing away with the advances.